(PRICE FIVE PENCE.) THE (No. 2118.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1787.

To ARISTIDES.

YOU have at length *honoured* me with a *personal* address. Whatever my "manifold attributes" may be, I find they are sufficient to make you *fret*, when I think proper to give your vanity a little correction. If I have shone in a *new light*, you were determined, it seems, not to be behind hand. I think there is at least as much humour in your *remarks*, as there is in your *poetry*. That "Jemmy Twitcher should peach me, I own surprises me." Your humble servant captain Macheath! I do not wonder that you are so ready to assume the character of Macheath; there seems between you to be a correspondence in principle; he was a highwayman and plundered the purses of his fellow-citizens; you plunder too, but strike at higher game; you rob your *beloved countrymen* of their liberties. Your *tears* and *groans* upon my *friend*, might have been *expected*, he had no concern whatever in the publications under the signature of Publicola; but a *generous* spirit, such as yours, Aristides, must be touched. As to *Freeman*, spare him not; do him the honour to acknowledge, that the extract in that piece given is not his, but one of your *pathetic* imitations. And yet there was no necessity that you should give a fresh proof of your talents at *pathos*. Your *beloved countrymen* cannot forget your affecting memorials to the general assembly, your *moving tales* about the scantiness of your salary, your *tender sensibility*. *Freeman* may exhibit for a while, he disdains to *cringe* and *fawn* at the feet of any public body upon earth for *fee* and *favour!*

In a former publication you made the position, that no rights or powers could be exercised during the existence of our compact, but what were there mentioned, defined and ascertained; and you then asserted, that the right of instructing was not *there* mentioned, defined or ascertained, and then concluded, no such right existed. To this I replied, that your position was not a just one; and contended, that those rights and powers which a people possessed in a state of nature before compact, and which were not transferred by such compact, may be exercised, although not mentioned, defined or ascertained by such compact; that the right to appoint and instruct a deputy, agent or trustee, was a natural right, which the people possessed in a state of nature, before compact, and therefore, if not transferred by compact, might be exercised, although not mentioned therein, defined or ascertained.

But this reasoning of mine, you are pleased to tell me, is all *jargon* and *absurdity*. It is *jargon*, you say, to talk of rights paramount and not transferred by compact; and it is equal *jargon*, you say, to talk of a *natural right* to *appoint* and *control deputies, agents* and *trustees*. I mean, sir, to prove, that, positive and dogmatical as you are, you do not understand the subject you are upon.

By men versed in legal technical phrases, the word "paramount" is well understood; by others it may not. By rights paramount, we mean, rights which the people hold by a title or tenure other and higher than the compact, constitution or government, of a country.

You deny there are such rights, and say, to talk of such is *jargon*. I maintain the contrary position. What then are these rights? *I* will tell you. The right to private judgment in matters of conscience and religion; the right to life; the right to liberty; and the right to the pursuit of happiness. These rights are held by a title and tenure other and higher than our constitution and government; they are held by the *grant* of the Supreme Being. Our constitution does nothing more than provide guards and securities for their better defence and protection. To these rights, I add, the right to judge whether the legislature exercises the powers of legislation properly or improperly; the right to complain of grievances, to petition, to remonstrate and instruct, for the removal of them; and the right to dissolve the government, if such petitions, remonstrances or instructions, are disregarded, and the powers of government still abused —

All these rights, Sir, derive no part of their existence from any compact, constitution or government. Nor are they parted with or transferred by any compact that we have made. For what power, I would ask, can take away my life, or my liberty, &c? In whose hands have I lodged such a power? If, indeed, I commit certain crimes or offences, I forfeit both life and liberty to the state; so in a state of nature, if I commit the like crimes, I forfeit both life and liberty to the party injured. But as in a state of nature the party injured does not take my life upon any compact or transfer, but upon the ground of forfeiture for crimes, in the state, standing in the place of the injured individual, can deduce no right to my life from any transfer of it by compact, but takes it upon the like ground of forfeiture.

But, most learned judged you assert, that to talk of a natural right to appoint and control a deputy, agent or trustee, in a state of nature, is also jargon. And pray where is the *jargon*? Did the Supreme Being ordain that mankind, whilst in a state of nature, should always act *personally*, and never by *deputy, agent or trustee*? Where do you find that He has declared, that such was his will and command? Or was mankind, at this time of day not only *morally* but *naturally* disabled from making such an appointment? Was there no intercourse in a state of nature, no dealings or contracts, no exchange of kind offices, no mutual dependence from mutual wants and necessities? Why then suppose that the Supreme Being should withhold or decline to grant them, while in that state, the right, if they think proper to make a deputy, agent or trustee, and to control him occasionally by instructions?

But this is impossible! says Aristides; for in the name of all that is profound, how was such a deputy, agent or trustee, to be *controled*? Why most profound Sir, just in the same manner as delegates or senators in civil society, viz. by instructions; if that is not sufficient, then *by force*. But this cannot be! says Aristides, for in a state of nature every man is upon an equal footing, and no other force can be applied than what arises from superior cunning and strength. And, most profound Sir! when force becomes necessary to be applied to delegates and senators, and a dissolution of the powers of government ensues, I wonder what other force can be applied than what arises from superior cunning and strength.

But admitting, says Aristides, that the people might individually, in a state of nature, make a *deputy, agent or trustee*, yet the absurdity still remains to be maintained, that the people in collective bodies could do it. Where, Sir, is this absurdity? Are you to be taught that there were not only individuals in a state of nature, but *societies* of individuals? Was there no such society as man and wife? No such society as parent and child? No such society as master and servant, by contract and stipulation? Might not families *then* spread to the like extent as now, and form numerous distinct societies, and yet all upon an equal footing, without any superior invested with legislative powers? And, might not these societies or collective bodies have dealings and transactions that required the intervention of a deputy, agent or trustee? If so, did the Supreme Being forbid such appointments by any moral or natural impediment? If not, where, Aristides, is the *jargon* you charge upon Publicola?

Well! but if *collective bodies* could make such appointments in a state of nature, yet there were no *delegates or senators* in a state of nature. And what then? Therefore the people, in collective bodies, have no natural right to make delegates or senators, or in collective bodies to control them. Excellent reasoning indeed! I suppose in a state of nature, the people, both *individually* and *collectively*, had a natural right to *drink*. Will it follow, that because in a state of nature there was no *claret*, therefore in civil society they have no *natural* right *individually* or *collectively* to drink *claret*?—I think not.

You doubt, you say, whether there was such a state as a state of nature—the partisans of power, and advocates for despotism, not only doubt, but deny it. They contend, that rightful government is not founded upon compact; that the original government of mankind was an *absolute monarchy*, established by *divine authority*. They further contend, that it is ridiculous to say that God placed mankind in a state of freedom and equality; that there was a monarchy from the beginning of the world; that men are not born free, but born in subjection to that monarchy; that there being no such state as the state of nature, there are no such things as rights to life, liberty or happiness, or rights paramount the authority and sovereignty of the first monarch, and his dependents and heirs.—And that mankind hold their lives, their liberties and properties, at the will and pleasure of the monarch.—Such were the doctrines and principles of the partisans of power, and advocates for despotism, and Mr. Filmer was the chief and principal.

But these absurd and slavish principles were opposed and exploded by Mr. Sydney, Locke and other patriotic writers. They contended there was such a state as a state of nature, a state of freedom and equality, that mankind were placed originally in this state; that in this state there was no superior, but every man stood upon an equal footing. That this being the original state of mankind, they never could be rightfully removed out of that state but by their own consent. And therefore, that all rightful government is founded upon *compact*. But Aristides it seems, doubts whether there was ever such a state as a state of nature—

Hear Sir, Mr. Locke.

"I affirm all men are naturally in that state, "that is, a state of freedom and equality; and "remain so till by their own consent they make "themselves members of some political society." Page 133.

Again. "It is often ask'd, as a mighty objection, "where and when ever were there any men in such a "state of nature? To which it may suffice as an "answer at present, that since all princes and rulers "of independent states, all through the world, are "in a state of nature, it is plain the world never "was, nor never will be, without numbers of men "in that state." Page 152.

Again. "To *understand* political power aright, "and derive it from its original, we must consider "what state all men are naturally in, and that is a "state of perfect freedom, and also of equality." Page 144.

But the learned Aristides differs from Mr. Locke. This celebrated writer is received as an oracle by the enlightened part of mankind, upon all questions touching principles of liberty and of government. When, Sir, shall we see the blessed day when your laborious memorials, laborious pamphlets, and laborious addresses to your *beloved countrymen*, shall be cited and admitted as equal authority?

You ask, whether I seriously assert, or *whether it is one of my jokes*, that Mr. Locke, in the passage you cited, means nothing more than whilst government exists the people cannot exercise the powers of legislation, *exclusively* and *independently* of each other? I do Sir, assert it most seriously, and your miserable evasion of my construction is a clear evidence that you cannot meet it upon fair argument.

Let us once more have this passage before us.

"So also when the society has placed the legislature in any assembly of men, to continue in them "and their successors, with direction and authority "for providing such successors, the legislative can "never return to the people, whilst that government lasts; because having provided a legislative "with power to continue for ever, they have given "up their political power to the legislative, and "cannot resume it. But, if they have set limits to "the duration of their legislative, and made this "supreme power in any person or assembly only temporary; or else, when by the miscarriages of those "in authority, it is forfeited, upon the forfeiture, "or, at the determination of the time set, it reverts "to the society; and the people have a right to act "as supreme, and continue the legislative in themselves, or erect a new form, or under the old "form place it in new hands, as they think "it good."—

Does this passage disprove my assertion? Is it not the meaning of Mr. Locke, that the powers which the people give up on the establishment of a legislature, cannot revert back to them whilst that legislature or government exists? And how were these powers exercised before they were transferred? I know of no other way, but *individually* and *exclusively*. And how are they to be exercised when they revert to the people, under the contingencies which Mr. Locke mentions? I know of no other way than they originally exercised them, that is, *individually* and *exclusively*—If you know of any other way, pray Sir why not mention it? It is no doubt very material that you should; for if my construction be right, nothing can be more ridiculous than your citing this passage as an authority against the people's right of instructing.

You still persist, and demand to know, whether this passage is not a pointed authority against the people's right of instructing; I again reply no. It is no more an authority against the people's right of *occasionally* instructing, than against the people's right of *periodically* electing the senate and delegates. For I repeat it, the power which Mr. Locke speaks of as incompatible with government while it lasts, is the power of legislating individually and exclusively, in the manner as exercised before the establishment of the government. Now, Sir, for the people to instruct is not to legislate *individually* and *exclusively*; for the *majority* only can *bind* and *conclude* by instructions. And this right of instructing is perfectly consistent with the idea of an established form

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Aristides, in the estimate of expences accompanying his memorials.

of government; whereas the right to legislate *individually* and *exclusively*, is incompatible with any established form, and therefore cannot, as Mr Locke observes, revert to the people, or be exercised, while the government exists.

I have laboured, you say, to distinguish the right of instructing from the right of legislating; I hope you mean legislating *individually* and *exclusively*, for I have hitherto distinguished it from no other kind of legislating.

But "now Publicola, exert all your talents of "wit, humour, railing or ratiocination. Consult "your friend before you publish. Prove if you "can, that for the people to prescribe to both "branches that, to which these branches are obliged "to give the sanction of law, be not in effect an "exercise of legislative authority." Born, Aristides, for your use, I live but to oblige you. I answer, Sir, without hesitation—and even without consulting my friend—and say Yes.

Having with such candour and plainness answered your question, I hope, with equal candour and plainness, you will answer me a question.

Suppose the senate and house of delegates should pass an act of assembly imposing a tax for five years, for the purpose of raising one hundred thousand pounds, to erect a monument in memory of Aristides, for the great and signal services done his country, by publications, inculcating principles, essential to the welfare and happiness of his *beloved countrymen*. Suppose remonstrances and instructions should come from every county, stating this act to be oppressive and grievous, and instructing both branches to repeal it.

I demand to know, whether under such circumstances, the *judgment* and *voice* of the people is not conclusive upon both the senate and house of delegates; that is, whether they are not bound by such judgment and instructions, and have no rightful authority to over-rule them?

If you admit the senate and house of delegates bound, then the people may prescribe, and your question becomes impertinent. If you deny that they are bound, then you must deny that the people are the *judges* of what is, or what is not, *legislative oppression*.

You still persist in maintaining the position, that delegates and representatives may *rightfully* over-rule the voice and instructions of the people, and you again demand authorities, if any, which assert the binding force of the people's voice, when communicated to their delegates.

Hear Sir, if you please, what Mr. Pitt, afterwards the *earl of Chatham*, says upon this point.

"The misfortune is, that gentlemen who are in "office seldom converse with any but such as are in "office, and such men, let them think what they "will, always applaud the conduct of their su"periors; consequently, gentlemen who are in the "administration, or in any office under it, can "rarely know what is the *voice* of the people. The "*voice* of this house was formerly, I shall grant, "*and always ought to be, the voice of the people.*"

Mr. *Pitt* then maintains that the delegates and representatives of the people ought always to speak the *voice* of the people; consequently, instructions, communicating the sense or voice of the people, must therefore be binding and conclusive. But the learned Aristides differs from Mr. Pitt.

Hear, Sir, if you please, the celebrated Mr. *Charles Fox*, upon this point.

"The whole body of the British legislature, as "well as every separate branch of it, is calculated "to protect the freedom, and guarantee the various "and minutest franchises of the subject. The par"liament is only a *substitution* for the community at "large, in which her delegates are stationed and "ordained to act as one aggregate body, to *hear* "her *united dictates*, and without consulting *their* "*own*, to adopt them as principles of action. She "ought to *judge* for them, and not they for her. "They only constitute that organ to whom she de"volves the power of giving form and effect to "whatever plans or measures the settled routine of "public affairs, or any sudden emergency, renders "necessary."

And now, Sir, hear if you please, the illustrious *Sydney*—not on the force of instructions from a particular county—which you catch at as a drowning man would at a straw—but upon the right of the people, as a body, to limit and direct their delegates and public servants.

"I take what servant I please, and when I have "taken him, I must, according to this doctrine, "suffer him to do what he pleases. But from "whence should this necessity arise? Why may I "not take one to be my groom, another to be my "cook, and keep them both to the offices for which "I took them? And if I am free in my private "capacity to regulate my particular affairs accord"ing to my own discretion, and to allot to each "servant his proper work, *why have not I, with* "*my associates, the freemen of England*, the like liber"ty of directing and limiting the powers of the ser"vants we employ in our public affairs."—But the learned Aristides differs from Sydney, and considers such limiting, instructing and directing, of the legislature, as incompatible with an established government—

A motion being made, says my *Lord Coke*, in parliament, for a subsidy to be granted of a new kind, the commons answered, "they would have confe"rence with those of their several counties and "places who had put trust in them, before they "treated in any such matter."

He also says, "the king declared to parliament, "that he, with others about him, stood bound for "furnishing him and his allies in £. 300,000, which "he ought to pay, and therefore wanted aid of his "commons to pay the same; but the commons "made answer, that they knew and tendered the "king's estate, and were ready to aid him; only in "this new device they *durst* not agree, without "further conference with their counties, and for "praying respite until another time, they promise "to travel to their counties to consult them in this "grand affair."

The deputies from the *Swiss cantons* to the general diet, receive instructions from their constituents, and hold themselves bound to conform to them. Simlerio Helv. Resp. p. 276. 310.

The *procuradores*, or members for Castile, in the *cortes* held at Madrid in the beginning of Charles the Vth, excused themselves from granting the supplies he demanded, because they had received no *orders from their constituents*; and afterwards, receiving express orders not to do it, they gave Charles a flat denial. Bu. Pol. D. 204.

The same was the custom in *France*, when the people had a share in the government. The same custom is still used in the lesser assemblies of the states in *Languedoc* and *Britanny*. The same is observed by the deputies of the cities of Germany to the *diets*.—State tracts, time of king William, 111. 112.—

I trust the above authorities will give you complete satisfaction; if not, let me beg you to produce some *approved* authorities on your side of the question; for as to *your* reasoning, I have really had enough of it; but if I am doom'd to have more, I pray you to put it *in verse*, and then I shall be sure to find wit and humour at least for my entertainment.—

One or two observations more Aristides, and then I shall have done with the subject of instructing.

It is a fundamental principle of liberty, that a people cannot be bound by laws without their consent. Suppose the senate and house of delegates should propose to lay an exorbitant tax upon the people. Suppose the people apprised of it should remonstrate and instruct both branches against the imposing of it. And suppose both branches over-rule the voice of the people, and pass an act imposing the tax. I ask, whether this act can be said, upon any principle of construction whatever, to have been passed *with* the consent of the people, when passed directly *against* their positive instructions and declared sense?

Again. If the senate and house of delegates may rightfully over-rule the voice and instructions of the people, and pass laws in direct opposition to their declared sense and opinion, I ask, what participation it is that the people have in the legislature of Maryland? I take it, the people's participation, if any at all, must either be *personally* or *representatively*. But is it not nonsense in the extreme to say, that the people participate *representatively*, if the doctrine be admitted that the *representative* can rightfully over-rule the *declared sense* and *instruction* of his constituent, and adopt his own opinion in direct opposition?

Reflect, I beseech you, Aristides, upon the above observations, and cease to spread doctrines so fatal to public liberty, and subversive of that part of our excellent constitution, which asserts and declares, "that the right of the people to participate in the legislature is the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government." There is no preserving, Sir, first principles—no maintaining the people's right of participation in the legislature—without adopting the doctrine, that the voice of the *representatives* ought always to be the voice of the *constituent*. Away then with the idle question, can the people prescribe a law; and, for justice sake, do not insult Mr. Locke again by your miserable construction of his writings.

But you are dreadfully alarmed about the people's possessing this right of instructing. You think it too great a power for them; they may abuse it and be licentious. And yet you admit the people to be the judges whether the legislature exercise the powers of legislation properly or improperly, and that they may even dissolve the government, if they think the powers are abused. I should be glad to know, if the people have judgment enough to decide upon the conduct of the legislature, whether they have not judgment enough to instruct? And if they have prudence and discretion enough to be intrusted with the power of even dissolving the government, why should it be doubted, whether they would have prudence and discretion enough to exercise the right of instructing?—

You are pleased to enumerate the guards and securities which the constitution provides against the despotism and tyranny of our rulers, and you ask me, whether they are not sufficient checks, without the right of instructing. I answer no.—nor certainly sufficient, even with the right. Hear what the excellent Gordon says upon this subject.

"There is not upon earth a nation, which hav"ing *unaccountable* magistrates, has not felt them to "be *crying* and *consuming* mischiefs. In truth, *where* "*they are most limited*, it has been often as much as "a whole people could do to restrain them to their "trust, and to keep them from violence; and such "frequently has been their propensity to be law"less, that nothing but a violent death could cure "them of their violence. [illegible] "*human nature*; men will never think they [illegible] "enough whilst they can take more; nor be [illegible] "tent with a part where they can [illegible] "whole."

The history of mankind for two or three [illegible] years back, says an admired writer, is a [illegible] on this text.

[illegible] you say, that I [illegible] temptuously of news paper information? No, [illegible] tided, I have not dared to do any such thing. I have dared to say, that when a *judge* turns a *paper scribbler* upon every political crack—[illegible] unblemished characters—brands and stigmatizes [illegible] as promoters of *sedition* and *pestilent silence*—[illegible] judge, I have dared to say, dishonours his [illegible] dishonours the bench, and dishonours his country.

But you pursued, in favour of the dictates of [illegible] conscience I and therefore opposed the right of [illegible] instructing, and *published* to give light and information to your *beloved countrymen*. This man, who [illegible] takes *to inform* ought first *to be informed*. There are only such a character as a *quack* in physic, such a character as a *quack* in politics; both dangerous and fatal to the welfare and happiness of society; and both are *public nuisances*.

Annapolis, PUBLICOLA.
August 6, 1787.

NEWS.

LEWES, June 4.

By a letter received last week by a gentleman in this place, from the hundred of Gower, [illegible] Swansea, in South Wales, we learn, that a [illegible] fever has raged in the above hundred with such [illegible] force that upwards of 160 persons have died [illegible] within a short space of time. The contagion [illegible] began to spread its dreadful effects in that part of the country which abounds with marshes and stagnated waters, and is supposed to have been produced by the noxious vapours arising from them, the [illegible] degree of frost and cold weather we had last winter being insufficient to disperse them. And by a private letter received here from Dublin we are informed, that a fever and sore throat, of the malignant kind, has for some time past carried off from 20 to 30 inhabitants of that city weekly. An inflammatory fever has been rife in this county, but [illegible] accidentally has not proved fatal to very many.

BOSTON, July 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman belonging to [illegible] town, dated Fort Pitt, June 25, 1787.

"The surveys will not be carried on this season, the Indians have confederated, and are determined to oppose the measure: They have lately sent a speech to the superintendent, and one for congress. —They wish to have a general council held; they say all that has been heretofore done on the subject of relinquishing Indian rights, &c. is of no effect, it having been done by some of their people who were not authorised to do it. It is the opinion of the people in this country, that this conduct of the Indians is owing to their having been informed that no troops were to be sent out to reinforce Colonel Harmar.

"Colonel Harmar, with his regiment, agreeable to the orders of the secretary at war, marched a few days since, for Post St. Vincent's, near 700 miles from this—in order to dispossess some persons who have sat down at that post, contrary to the ordinance of congress." What think ye of disbanding the federal army now?

BENNINGTON, (Vermont) July [illegible]

On Friday, a gentleman belonging to this town had the honour (if such it may be called) of being introduced to Mr. Daniel Shays, with the additional title of general, by a gentleman in Arlington, in whose house he saw and conversed with the general openly some time: he also saw the general and his two aids, at a public court at landlord Merwin's in that town, and supposes that they were well known by the people. They were armed with swords and pistols when they rode off.

PITTSBURGH, July 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Limestone, to his friend in this place, dated June 21, 1787.

"On the 3d instant, a party of 180 men under the command of colonel Robert Todd, crossed from this place, on an expedition against some Indians who were settled on Point Creek, about 80 miles distant from here. The Indians received account of their coming and left the place before they reached it: on their return they fell in with two canoes of savages consisting of about fourteen, four of whom they killed and took six prisoners."

We are informed from good authority that the ranges of townships in the western territory of the United States are now completed, and in a few days the returns will be ready for congress.

A short time since, about eight miles from this place, up the Allegany river, at an Indian camp, the following very extraordinary affair happened. A young warrior of the Seneca nation, who had escaped taking the small-pox, which is raging amongst them, being much incensed at seeing many of his brethren seized with that malady, expressed himself to this effect: That if the Great Master above dared to give him the small pox, he would [illegible] mahawk [illegible] as he would a stump, which he put [illegible] m, and to shew how he would act, began [illegible]

... in a most furious manner. In a few mi... immediately set at liberty, and the effects restored; and in like manner, if any Moor, not a subject of these dominions, shall make prize of any of the citizens of America or their effects, and bring them into any of the ports of his majesty, they shall immediately be released, as they will then be considered as under his majesty's protection.

... was rendered entirely blind, and his head ... to so great a degree that his eye-balls burst ... the former, and he continued ... few hours.

... acquainted with this intelligence by Mr. J... interpreter for the United States, ... from Gala Sultan, principal chief of the ... present when this happened.

ANNAPOLIS, *August 15.*

IN COUNCIL, *August 2, 1787.*

... Resolved, That the treaty between the United ... and the emperor of Morocco, ratified by con... on the 18th of July, 1787, be published for the ... of the citizens of the State.

By order,

T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

IN CONGRESS assembled,

To all who shall see these Presents, Greeting,

WHEREAS the United States of America, in Congress assembled, by their commission ... date the twelfth day of May, one thousand ... hundred and eighty-four, thought proper to ... tute JOHN ADAMS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, THOMAS JEFFERSON, their ministers plenipotentiary, giving to them, or a majority of them, ... powers to confer, treat and negotiate, with the ... dor, minister or commissioner, of his majesty ... emperor of Morocco, concerning a treaty of a... and commerce, to make and receive propositi... for such treaty, and to conclude and sign the ... transmitting it to the United States in Con... assembled, for their final ratification.

... by one other commission bearing date the e... day of March, one thousand seven hundred ... eighty-five, did farther empower the said mi... plenipotentiary, or a majority of them, by ... under their hands and seals, to appoint such ... in the said business as they might think pro... with authority under the directions and instruc... of the said ministers to commence and prose... the said negotiations and conferences for the ... treaty, provided that the said treaty should be ... by the said ministers: And whereas the said ... Adams and Thomas Jefferson, two of the said ... ters plenipotentiary (the said Benjamin Franklin ... absent) by writing under the hand and seal of ... said John Adams, at London, October the fifth, ... thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and of ... said Thomas Jefferson, at Paris, October the ... th, of the same year, did appoint THOMAS ... LAY, agent in the business aforesaid, giving ... the powers therein, which by the said second ... ction they were authorised to give, and the ... Thomas Barclay in pursuance thereof, hath ... ded articles for a treaty of amity and commerce ... the United States of America and his majes... emperor of Morocco, which articles, written ... Arabic language, confirmed by his said ma... the emperor of Morocco, and sealed with his ... seal, being translated into the language of the ... United States of America, together with the ... ations thereto annexed, are in the following ..., to wit.

In the Name of ALMIGHTY GOD.

THIS is a treaty of peace and friendship esta... ed between us and the United States of Ameri... which is confirmed, and which we have ordered ... written in this book and sealed with our royal ... at our court of Morocco, on the twenty-fifth ... of the blessed month of Shaban, in the year one ... and two hundred, trusting in God it will re... permanent;

WE declare that both parties have agreed ... this treaty, consisting of twenty-five articles, ... be inserted in this book and delivered to the ...rable Thomas Barclay, the agent of the ... States now at our court, with whose approba... it has been made, and who is duly authorised ... their part to treat with us concerning all the ... contained therein.

... If either of the parties shall be at war with ... nation whatever, the other party shall not take ... mmission from the enemy nor fight under their ...

... If either of the parties shall be at war with ... ation whatever, and take a prize belonging to ... ation, and there shall be found on board sub... or effects belonging to either of the parties, the ... shall be set at liberty and the effects returned ... owners. And if any goods belonging to any ..., with whom either of the parties shall be at ... shall be loaded on vessels belonging to the other ..., they shall pass free and unmolested without ... attempt being made to take or detain them.

... A signal or pass shall be given to all vessels ... ging to both parties, by which they are to be ... n when they meet at sea, and if the command... a ship of war of either party shall have other ... under his convoy, the declaration of the com... der shall alone be sufficient to exempt any of ... from examination.

... If either of the parties shall be at w..., and ... meet a vessel at sea belonging to the other, it ... reed that if any examination is to be made, it ... be done by sending a boat with two or three ... ordly, and if any gun shall be fired and injury ... without reason, the offending party shall make ... all damages.

... If any Moor shall bring citizens of the United ... or their effects to his majesty, the citizens shall immediately be set at liberty, and the effects restored; and in like manner, if any Moor, not a subject of these dominions, shall make prize of any of the citizens of America or their effects, and bring them into any of the ports of his majesty, they shall immediately be released, as they will then be considered as under his majesty's protection.

VIII. If any vessel of either party shall put into a port of the other, and have occasion for provisions or other supplies, they shall be furnished without any interruption or molestation.

VIII. If any vessel of the United States shall meet with a disaster at sea, and put into one of our ports to repair, she shall be at liberty to land and reload her cargo without paying any duty whatever.

IX. If any vessel of the United States shall be cast on shore on any part of our coasts, she shall remain at the disposition of the owners, and no one shall attempt going near her without their approbation, as she is then considered particularly under our protection; and if any vessel of the United States shall be forced to put into our ports by stress of weather or otherwise, she shall not be compelled to land her cargo, but shall remain in tranquillity until the commander shall think proper to proceed on his voyage.

X. If any vessel of either of the parties shall have an engagement with a vessel belonging to any of the Christian powers within gun shot of the forts of the other, the vessel so engaged shall be defended and protected as much as possible until she is in safety; and if any American vessel shall be cast on shore on Wadnoon, or any coast thereabout, the people belonging to her shall be protected and assisted, until, by the help of God, they shall be sent to their country.

XI. If we shall be at war with any Christian power, and any of our vessels sail from the ports of the United States, no vessel belonging to the enemy shall follow until twenty-four hours after the departure of our vessels; and the same regulation shall be observed towards the American vessels sailing from our ports;—be their enemies Moors or Christians.

XII. If any ship of war belonging to the United States shall put into any of our ports, she shall not be examined on any pretence whatever, even though she should have fugitive slaves on board, nor shall the governor or commander of the place compel them to be brought on shore on any pretext, nor require any payment for them.

XIII. If a ship of war of either party shall put into a port of the other and salute, it shall be returned from the fort with an equal number of guns not with more or less.

XIV. The commerce of the United States shall be on the same footing as is the commerce with Spain, or as that with the most favoured nation for the time being, and their citizens shall be respected and esteemed, and have full liberty to pass and repass our country and sea ports whenever they please, without interruption.

XV. Merchants of both countries shall employ only such interpreters, and such other persons to assist them in their business, as they shall think proper. No commander of a vessel shall transport his cargo on board another vessel; he shall not be detained in port longer than he may think proper; and all persons employed in loading or unloading goods, or in any other labour whatever, shall be paid at the customary rates, not more and not less.

XVI. In case of a war between the parties, the prisoners are not to be made slaves, but to be exchanged one for another, captain for captain, officer for officer, and one private man for another; and if there shall prove a deficiency on either side, it shall be made up by the payment of one hundred Mexican dollars, for each person wanting; and it is agreed that all prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve months from the time of their being taken, and that this exchange may be effected by a merchant or any other person authorised by either of the parties.

XVII. Merchants shall not be compelled to buy or sell any kind of goods but such as they shall think proper; and may buy and sell all sorts of merchandise but such as are prohibited to the other Christian nations.

XVIII. All goods shall be weighed and examined before they are sent on board, and to avoid all detention of vessels, no examination shall afterwards be made, unless it shall first be proved, that contraband goods have been sent on board, in which case the persons who took the contraband goods on board, shall be punished according to the usage and custom of the country, and no other person whatever shall be injured, nor shall the ship or cargo incur any penalty or damage whatever.

XIX. No vessel shall be detained in port on any pretence whatever, nor be obliged to take on board any article without the consent of the commander, who shall be at full liberty to agree for the freight of any goods he takes on board.

XX. If any of the citizens of the United States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the consul shall decide between the parties, and whenever the consul shall require any aid or assistance from our government, to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him.

XXI. If a citizen of the United States should kill or wound a Moor, or on the contrary, if a Moor shall kill or wound a citizen of the United States, the law of the country shall take place, and equal justice shall be rendered, the consul assisting at the trials; and if any delinquent shall make his escape, the consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever.

XXII. If an American citizen shall die in our country, and no will shall appear, the consul shall take possession of his effects, and if there shall be no consul, the effects shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust, until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them, but if the heir to the person deceased be present, the property shall be delivered to him without interruption; and if a will shall appear, the property shall descend agreeable to that will, as soon as the consul shall declare the validity thereof.

XXIII. The consuls of the United States of America, shall reside in any seaport of our dominions that they shall think proper; and they shall be respected, and enjoy all the privileges which the consuls of any other nation enjoy, and if any of the citizens of the United States shall contract any debts or engagements, the consul shall not be in any manner accountable for them, unless he shall have given a promise in writing for the payment, or fulfilling thereof, without which promise in writing, no application to him for any redress shall be made.

XXIV. If any differences shall arise by either party infringing on any of the articles of this treaty, peace and harmony shall remain notwithstanding in the fullest force, until a friendly application shall be made for an arrangement, and until that application shall be rejected, no appeal shall be made to arms. And if a war shall break out between the parties, nine months shall be granted to all the subjects of both parties, to dispose of their effects and retire with their property. And it is further declared, that whatever indulgence of trade or otherwise, shall be granted to any of the Christian powers, the citizens of the United States shall be equally entitled to them.

XXV. This treaty shall continue in full force, with the help of God, for fifty years.

We have delivered this book into the hands of the before-mentioned Thomas Barclay, on the first day of the blessed month of Ramadan, in the year one thousand two hundred.

I CERTIFY that the annexed is a true copy of the translation made by Isaac Cordoza Nunez, interpreter at Morocco, of the treaty between the emperor of Morocco and the United States of America.

(signed) THOMAS BARCLAY.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

Grace to the only God.

I THE under-written, the servant of God, Tahar Ben Abdelkack Fennish, do certify, that his imperial majesty, my master (whom God preserve) having concluded a treaty of peace and commerce with the United States of America, has ordered me, the better to complete it, and in addition to the tenth article of the treaty, to declare, "That, if "any vessel belonging to the United States shall be "in any of the ports of his majesty's dominions, or "within gun-shot of his forts, she shall be protected "as much as possible, and no vessel whatever, be"longing to either Mooriſh or Christian powers, "with whom the United States may be at war, "shall be permitted to follow or engage her, as we "now deem the citizens of America our good "friends."

And, in obedience to his majesty's commands, I certify this declaration, by putting my hand and seal to it, on the 18th day of Ramadan, in the year one thousand two hundred.

(Signed)

The servant of the King, my master,
whom God preserve,

TAHER BEN ABDELKACK FENNISH.

I do certify that the above is a true copy of the translation made at Morocco, by Isaac Cordoza Nunez, interpreter, of a declaration made and signed by Sidi Hage Taher Fenniſh, in addition to the treaty between the emperor of Morocco and the United States of America, which declaration, the said Taher Fenniſh made by the express directions of his majesty.

(signed) THOMAS BARCLAY.

And whereas the said John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, ministers plenepotentiary aforesaid, by writing under their respective hands and seals, duly made and executed by the said John Adams, on the 25th January, 1787, and by the said Thomas Jefferson, on the 1st day of January, 1787, did approve and conclude the said treaty and every article and clause therein contained, reserving the same nevertheless to the United States in Congress assembled for their final ratification.

NOW BE IT KNOWN, that we the said United States of America in Congress assembled, have accepted, approved, ratified and confirmed, and by these presents do accept, approve, ratify and confirm, the said treaty, and every article and clause thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused our Seal to be hereunto affixed; WITNESS his excellency ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, our president, at the city of New-York, this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and in the twelfth year of our sovereignty and independence.

CHARLES THOMSON, sec.

In Council, August 1, 1787.

ORDERED, That the clerk of this board give notice, by advertising in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore journal, that such American masters of vessels as may make voyages from the state of Maryland, in the course of which they may expect to meet with cruisers from Morocco, may be furnished, on application to him, with copies of the signals agreed on between the United States of America and his majesty the emperor of Morocco, to the end that the vessels of both parties may be known to each other at sea.

By order of the board,
T. JOHNSON, jun. clerk.

August 1st, 1787.

To be SOLD, on Saturday the 1st day of September next, on the premises, if fair, if not the Monday following, or the next fair day,

THE dwelling plantation where Thomas Elliott, deceased, formerly lived, containing one hundred acres, more or less. The above land is expected to be sold to satisfy and pay the debts of Thomas Elliott, deceased.

JAMES ELLIOTT, heir at law.

All persons indebted to the said estate by bond, note or otherwise, are desired to make immediate payment on or before the day of sale, otherwise they may depend on having suits commenced against them in the winter court.—And all those having claims against said estate, are requested to make them known so before the day of sale, that they may be adjusted, by us

CATHARINE ELLIOTT, administratrix.
DAVID STEUART, administrator.

August 13, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Dorchester county court in October next, to liberate him agreeable to the act of assembly, passed last session of assembly.

THOMAS M'KEEL.

August 13, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Dorchester county court in October next, to liberate him agreeable to the act of assembly, passed last session of assembly.

WILLIAM PRITCHETT.

August 8, 1787.

Eighty Silver Dollars, or *Ten Half Joes* Reward,

FOR apprehending and bringing home, two runaway slaves, one a mulatto man named DICK, about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, a well made, active, plausible fellow, has a scar by his right eye, took with him a green cloth coat, with a crimson velvet cape, a red plush do. with blue cuffs and cape, a deep blue camblet jacket, with gold lace at the sleeves, down the breast and round the collar, a pair of Russia drab overalls, a white shirt, two osnabrig do. a pair of pumps and buckles, with sundry other cloaths; it is probable he may change some of those described, if he meets with any one inclinable to barter; he has some money with him, and probably has a gun, pistol or sword.——The other is a woman, named LUCY, about 26 years of age, about five feet two inches high, a remarkable large suit of wool, which she takes much pains in combing; had with her two calico gowns, one purple and white, the other red and white, a deep blue moreens petticoat, two white country cotton do. a striped do. and jacket, a black silk bonnet, a variety of handkerchiefs and ruffles, two lawn aprons, two Irish linen do. a pair of high heel shoes, a pair of kid gloves and a pair of silk mitts, a blue sarsanet handkerchief, trim'd with gauze, with white ribbon sew'd to it, several white linen shifts, osnabrigs for two do. hempen rolles petticoat, with several other things that she probably will exchange for others if in her power; it is likely they will pass for man and wife, and it is almost reduced to a certainty that they have passes either as slaves that have been manumited, or the fellow as a former soldier. If he is taken, much care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as few villains excel him in address and cunning; it is probable they will endeavour to get on board some vessel and go either down the bay or to the eastern shore; if taken 10 miles or under from home, I will give three pounds for the fellow, and twenty shillings for the woman, if 20 miles six pounds and forty shillings for the woman, if 30 miles nine pounds and three for the woman, if 40 miles, twelve pounds and five for the woman, if 50 miles seventeen pounds ten shillings and twenty dollars for the woman, and if 60 miles or upwards the above reward, and all reasonable travelling charges when brought home to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county in the state of Maryland.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

P. S. All captains and masters of vessels and others, are cautioned hereby from taking on board, or employing the said slaves. C. A. W.

Annapolis, August 4, 1787.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen, from Annapolis, on Saturday 28th July, a bay mare, about fourteen hands high, she has a small blaze, and trots remarkably hard. Whoever will secure the said mare, and restore her to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

A STORE-HOUSE to be RENTED.

Inquire of the Printers.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

August 3, 1787.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be sold, on the 23d of August, at the plantation where Jacob Lusby, deceased, lived, three negroes,

TWO men and one woman, taken as the property of Jacob Lusby, administratrix of Jacob Lusby, and sold for the use of Caleb Burgess.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed, will be sold on the 30th day of August, at the plantation where Daniel Brigdal now lives, on the north side of Severn river,

FOUR negroes, one horse, three milch cows, and one heifer, taken as the property of Daniel Brigdal, and to be sold to satisfy a debt due the State of Maryland.

DAVID STEUART, sheriff, of Anne-Arundel county.

Treasury of the United States,

MAY 14th, 1787.

THE commissioners of the board of treasury of the United States, give notice, That on the first day of September next, will be exposed to sale, at the place where the United States in Congress may hold their sessions—The following townships and lots of lands in the western territory, which were surveyed last year, under the direction of the geographer general of the United States, viz.

FIRST RANGE.

No. 3, containing 4,350 acres.

SECOND RANGE.

No. 1, containing 1,386.
2, 5,634.
3, 8,598.
5, 21,739.
6, 23,040.
7, 23,040.
8, 22,886.
9, 18,644.

THIRD RANGE.

No. 1, containing 6,596.
2, 11,797.
3, 14,282.
5, 23,040.
6, 23,040.
7, 23,040.
8, 23,040.
9, 23,040.
10, 23,040.
11, 23,040.
12, 23,040.

FOURTH RANGE.

No. 1, containing 4,574.
2, 21,350.
3, 23,040.
7, 23,040.
8, 23,040.
10, 23,040.
11, 23,040.
12, 23,040.
13, 23,040.

The admirable quality of these lands, and the favourable climate in which they are situated, are too well known to need description. The conditions of sale are as follow, viz.

1st. The townships or fractional parts of townships throughout the different ranges, will be sold either entire or in lots in alternate order; that is to say, where a township or fractional part of a township is sold entire, the next will be sold in lots, agreeably to the ordinance of the 20th of May, 1785.

2d. The lands are not to be sold under a dollar per acre, payable in gold or silver, or any of the securities of the United States.

3d. The purchasers are to pay the charges of survey, which are to be estimated at thirty-six dollars in specie, or certificates as aforesaid for every township; and in the same proportion for fractional parts of townships or lots; this payment to be made at the sales, and in case of failure, the lands to be again exposed to public auction.

4th. One third of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of purchase; and the remaining two thirds in three months after the date of the sale; on which payment a certificate shall be given by the treasurer of the United States, which shall entitle the person to whom the same is given to receive from the commissioners of this board a proper title; provided, that if the second payment is not made at the time above specified, the first payment is to be forfeited, and the land on which the forfeit accrued be again set up for sale.

5th. The plots of the townships will be marked by subdivisions into lots of one mile square or 640 acres, and numbered from 1 to 36; and out of each township Lot No. 8, 11, 26, and 29, are to be reserved for future sale; Lot No 16 for the maintainance of public schools within the respective townships, and out of every fractional part of a township, as many lots of the same number as shall be found therein. There will also be reserved to the United States, one third part of all gold and silver, lead and copper mines.

Proper maps and descriptions of the lands will be exhibited at the time and place of sale, and the sales will continue from day to day until the whole are sold.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON,
ARTHUR LEE,
} Commissioners.

St. Leonard-town, Saint Mary's county, July 24, 1787.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next county court, to take the benefit of an act lately passed, for the relief of insolvent debtors.

6 w

ROGER CLARKE.

Board of Treasury of the United States,

August 3, 1787.

The United States in Congress assembled, by their commissioners for the board of treasury, having thought proper to direct, that the several persons who have received public money from the general treasury, in pursuance of engagements entered into with the secretary and commercial deputies of Congress, and who have not accounted for the same, are hereby required to render and adjust their respective accounts within three months, computed from the present date; at the expiration of which time, suits will be instituted against such as neglect this notice.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, }
WALTER LIVINGSTON, } Commissioners.
ARTHUR LEE, }

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

June 3, 1787.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Newport, on the 30th day of May last, a young negro man by the name of SAM, five feet eight or nine inches high, slender made, of a yellowish complexion, and rather pleasant countenance; had on and took with him an old blue coat, grey country milled coat, trimmed with blue, an old country wove jacket and breeches, a pair of yellow cotton overalls or trousers, two new linnen shirts, an old Irish linen ditto, and a hatted hat, formerly belonged to Mr. Gilbert Hamilton, of Anne Arundel county, and may have probably directed his course to that neighbourhood, or, as he has been used to going by water, may attempt to work for a sea man and get on board some vessel. Whoever will apprehend him and lodge him in gaol, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN FARNHAM.

Baltimore, August 1, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by

RICHARD CURSON,

A neat elegant assortment of Italian marble chimney pieces, slabs for bureaus and tables, paving of 12, 22 and 25 inches squares and marble mortars of all sizes with pestles.

Just Published, and to be SOLD at the Printing-Office, Price 7/6,

THE LAWS
Of April Session, 1787.
ALSO
The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS
Of BOTH HOUSES.

July 3, 1787.

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the TOWMACK COMPANY.

THE subscribers for shares in the said company are hereby informed that the further sum of pounds sterling on each share, is ordered by the board to be paid into the hands of the treasurer, on or before the fifteenth day of August next.

By order of the board,
JOHN PUTTS, jun. sec.

Annapolis, August 9, 1787.

AT the particular request of many of the respectable inhabitants of this city, the subscriber proposes to open a circulating library on the first day of September next, on the following terms, viz. Each yearly subscriber to pay, at the time of subscribing, two guinea, half yearly subscribers three dollars, quarterly do. twelve shillings and six-pence, and monthly one dollar, a single octavo volume one shilling, and duodecimo six-pence. Subscriptions for the above will be taken in at the subscriber's store in Church-street, Annapolis, where may be had all sorts of stationary, plated ware, jewellery, silver watches, pocket books, &c.

STEPHEN CLARK.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

July 25, 1787.

STRAYED or stolen, off the commons near Annapolis, in time in June last, a bright sorrel mare with a white mane and tail, one half of her mane hangs on the off side and the other on the near ditto, she is about hands high, was shod before, but perceivable brand, strong and bony, trots and gallops rough. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to Mr. John Welch's, innholder in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, paid by

A. BROWN.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Francis-Street.

SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1787.

Upper-Marlborough, July 21, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

On Thursday the 28th day of August next, at public sale, on the premises, if not before sold at private sale,

ALL the subscriber's property adjoining the town of Upper-Marlborough, consisting of 22½ acres very valuable land, part of which may be made excellent meadow, the remainder is very rich and level, and may be laid out in lots in addition to the town, or rented to very great advantage.

The improvements are very good, and perhaps contrived on as convenient a plan as any buildings in the county. The dwelling-house is of brick, 35 feet front and 33 feet wide, with a passage of 15 feet, four rooms on the first floor, with fire-places in each, and a number of closets;—four rooms above, a passage and several very convenient closets;—a kitchen under the dwelling-house with a large cellar, vault, and other conveniences;—a wash-house 16 feet by 14;—a dry house and still-house under the same roof, with a valuable dry well, 40 feet deep;—a milk-house, 12 feet square; an office or study, 17 feet by 14, all of brick and well finished;—a well built wood stable and cart-house, 30 feet by 18, with several other very necessary outhouses;—garden and yards well enclosed, with a very good well of water;—a small orchard of apple trees, and a variety of other fruit trees.

The situation is beautiful, and capable of great improvements, and convenient for either business or retirement.—The title shall be satisfactory to the purchaser; a small proportion of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, the remainder a liberal credit will be given for.

The above property is at present occupied by Mr. John Gibbald, but may be entered upon immediately after the sale. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Walter S. Chandler, Upper-Marlborough, or the subscriber, near Fredericktown.

3 X LILBURN WILLIAMS.

Calvert county, July 21, 1787.

On Saturday the 18th day of August next will be offered for sale at the subscriber's house, for cash, or tobacco, TWENTY valuable negroes, viz. men, women, boys and girls.—Also some horses, cattle and hogs, together with some household furniture.—The subscriber will also dispose of at private sale, (on three months credit) one hundred acres of good land, some cattle, and several valuable horses.

4 X CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

July 24, 1787.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may or shall concern, that I was possessed of 100 acres of land, Part of Rebecca's Lot, lying in Anne-Arundel county, which said 100 acres I sold to Benjamin Hood on or about the 25th day of October, in the year 1775, and gave bond for the conveyance of my right of the same to the said Hood, on his paying the purchase money with the accruing interest, and took the said Hood's bond for the money; that the said Hood afterwards sold his right to Rhesa Todd, not having paid me for the land, and so informing the said Hood; that the said Todd afterwards sold the said land to Peter Bond, who was at the time of his purchase informed by the said Hood, that I had not been paid for the land, when I sold the land to Hood, and gave him possession, but I have since regained possession and mean to keep it until I am paid what is due me on Hood's bond.

W S

3 REZIN HAMMOND.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

July 21, 1787.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, on the ninth instant, a negro man named JACK, a lusty well made fellow, about five feet nine or ten inches high, thirty years old, he has a scar on his breast from a burn when young; had on a check shirt and breeches, new osnabrig shirt, and hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro that his master gets him again, shall receive, if ten miles from home, twenty shillings; if out of the county, forty shillings; and if out of this state, five pounds reward, including what the law allows, paid by

X BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

June 23, 1787.

LANDS for SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an act of the last session of assembly, entitled, An act to empower Sarah Buchanan, executrix of Archibald Buchanan, deceased, Alexander Cowen, Thomas Sim Lee, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, and Benjamin Nicholson, to sell and dispose of certain tracts of land, for the purpose herein after mentioned, the subscribers will sell at Timonium, the dwelling plantation of Sarah Buchanan, on the 2d day of September next, for final settlement certificates, for the purpose of discharging sundry judgments obtained by the state of Maryland against the heir at law of the said Archibald Buchanan, deceased, the following tracts of land, lying and being in Baltimore county, on the great road that leads from Baltimore-town to York-town, and is eleven miles from the former, called Taylor's Palace, Welch's Fancy, and Robinson's Addition, three tracts adjoining, and containing 240 acres, fifty of which are already in excellent meadow, and fifty more may be made with a small expence, with a fine stream of water running through the whole, which is sufficient to water every foot of it. Also, four other tracts, lying near the aforementioned lands, each adjoining, called Jack's Double Purchase, and Part of Jack's Double Purchase, Part of Sulsed and Strife; upwards of thirty acres in meadow, and more may be made with very little expence, containing in the four tracts 330 acres; the most part of these lands are bottom, and remarkable for its fertility in producing all kinds of grain; three or four elegant situations for country seats, that commands a most beautiful and extensive inland prospect, the whole well watered, and is part of that well known and valuable estate, formerly called Beilefield.—One third of the purchase money to be paid the 10th day of September next, another third the 10th day of March next, and the remaining third the 10th day of September, in the year, 1788.

SARAH BUCHANAN, Executrix.
THOMAS SIM LEE,
6 X DAN. of St. THO. JENIFER,
ALEXANDER COWEN,
BENJAMIN NICHOLSON.

At the same time and place will be offered for sale, a variety of useful and elegant household furniture, for cash or final settlements.

SARAH BUCHANAN.

July 28, 1787.

ON the petition of Thomas Woodward, of Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twelfth day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees, will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Advertiser.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

July 23, 1787.

ON the petition of George Sibbald, of Prince-George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the tenth day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Advertiser, and in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

Maryland, Charles county, July 23, 1787.

ON the 26th day of March last, was commited to my gaol, as a runaway negro, BEN, the property of major Samuel Bradford, near Fredericksburg, Virginia, who has had early notice thereof.—I therefore give this public notice, that, if the said negro is not released by his master, on or before the 18th day of August next, he will on that day be exposed to public sale, in Port-Tobacco, for the discharge of fees.

2 FRANCIS WARE, sheriff.

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deed, but it wants confirmation, that the exarina
and many noblemen of her suite are dangerously

His most christian majesty has issued an arret,
that no person shall be promoted in the navy, but
in the regular routine.

Since the month of November last, the French
have not fewer than two thousand six hundred
recruits, and near one hundred officers, in Dutch
vessels, to the Cape, and to the Island of Mauritius, and they have reinforced their fleet in India

the houses were topsy turvy; carts, waggons,
and chaises carried up into the air, and turned upside
down; one in particular, at Mr. Butler's door, the
white heart inn, was carried beyond Mr. Holmes's
(about 40 or 50 yards distance) with the wheels upwards. I am, myself, so much indisposed from the
fright, I cannot add more at present."

June 6 From the Hague we hear, that a request
has been proposed to the states of Holland of a very
serious nature—the principal article of which is—
To forbid the stadtholder from his offices, and that of

THE.

Keep from him his revenue! This
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BAY, (*Jamaica*) *June* 30.
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TON, *July* 28.
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with respect to the *political* characters of such as applied for licence to keep taverns—Having harboured your insurgents was a sufficient reason for refusing a licence."

NEW-YORK, *Aug.* 11.

From the frequent murders committed on the people of Kentucky, Cumberland, and the unwary travellers to and from those countries, by the Creek

IN COUNCIL, August 1, 1787.

ORDERED, That the clerk of this board give notice, by advertising in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Journal, that such American masters of vessels as may make voyages from the state of Maryland, in the course of which they may expect to meet with cruisers from Morocco, may be furnished, on application to him, with copies of the signals agreed on between the United States of America and his majesty the emperor of Morocco, to the end that the vessels of both parties may be known to each other at sea.

By order
T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

1 X

August 16, 1787.

To be SOLD, on Saturday the 1st day of September next, on the premises, if fair, if not the Monday following, or the next fair day,

THE dwelling plantation where Thomas Elliott, deceased, formerly lived, containing one hundred acres, more or less. The above land is expoled to sale to satisfy and pay the debts of Thomas Elliott, deceased.

JAMES ELLIOTT, heir at law.

All persons indebted to the said estate by bond, note or otherwise, are desired to make immediate payment on or before the day of sale, otherwise they may depend on having suits commenced against them to November court.—And all those having claims against said estate, are requested to make them known on or before the day of sale, that they may be adjusted, by

CATHARINE ELLIOTT, administratrix.
1 DAVID STEUART, administrator.

August 13, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Dorchester county court in October next, to liberate him agreeable to the act of assembly, passed last session of assembly.

1 00 13 1 THOMAS M'KEEL.

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1 00 13 1 WILLIAM PRITCHETT.

August 8, 1787.

Eighty Silver Dollars, or *Ten Half Joes* Reward,

FOR apprehending and bringing home, two runaway slaves, one a mulatto man named DICK, about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, a well made, active, plausible fellow, has a scar by his right eye; took with him a green cloth coat, with a crimson velvet cape, a red plush do. with blue cuffs and cape, a deep blue camblet jacket, with gold lace at the sleeves, down the breast and round the collar, a pair of Russia drab overalls, a white shirt, two oznabrig do. a pair of pumps and buckles, with sundry other cloaths; it is probable he may change some of those described, if he meets with any one inclinable to barter; he has some money with him, and probably has a gun, pistol or sword.—The other is a woman, named LUCY, about 26 years of age, about five feet two inches high, a remarkable large suit of wool, which she takes much pains in combing; had with her two calico gowns, one purple and white, the other red and white, a deep blue moreens petticoat, two white country cotton do. a striped do. and jacket, a black silk bonnet, a variety of handkerchiefs and ruffles, two lawn aprons, two Irish linen do. a pair of high heel shoes, a pair of kid gloves and a pair of silk mitts, a blue sarsinet handkerchief, trim'd with gauze, with white ribbon sew'd to it, several white linen shifts, oznabrigs for two do. hempen rolles petticoat, with several other things that she probably will exchange for others if in her power; it is likely they will pass for man and wife, and it is almost reduced to a certainty that they have passes either as slaves that have been manumited, or the fellow as a former soldier. If he is taken, much care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as few villains excel him in address and cunning; it is probable they will endeavour to get on board some vessel and go either down the bay or to the eastern shore; if taken 10 miles or under from home, I will give three pounds for the fellow, and twenty shillings for the woman, if 20 miles fix pounds and forty shillings for the woman, if 30 miles nine pounds and three for the woman, if 40 miles, twelve pounds and five for the woman, if 50 miles seventeen pounds ten shillings and twenty dollars for the woman, and if 60 miles or upwards the above reward, and all reasonable travelling charges when brought home to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county in the state of Maryland.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

P. S. All captains and masters of vessels and others, are cautioned hereby from taking on board, or employing the said slaves. 1 00 15 9 C. A. W.

Annapolis, August 4, 1787.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen, from Annapolis, on Saturday 28th July, a bay mare, about fourteen hands high, she has a small blaze, and trots remarkably hard. Whoever will secure the said mare, and restore her to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

1 00 7 6 SAMUEL RIDOUT.

A STORE-HOUSE to be RENTED.

3 Inquire of the Printers.

SHERIFF's SALES.

August 2, 1787.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be sold, on the 22d of August, at the plantation where Jacob Lusby, deceased, lived, three negroes, viz.

TWO men and one woman, taken as the property of Elizabeth Lusby, administratrix of Jacob Lusby, and sold for the use of Caleb Burgess.

By virtue of a writ of *seri facias*, to me directed, will be sold on the 30th day of August, at the plantation where Daniel Brigdal now lives, on the north side of Severn river,

FOUR negroes, one horse, three milch cows, and one bull, taken as the property of Daniel Brigdal, and to be sold to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland.

2 DAVID STEUART, sheriff, of Anne-Arundel county.

Treasury of the United States,

MAY 14th, 1787.

THE commissioners of the board of treasury of the United States, give notice, That on the 21st day of September next, will be expoled to sale, at the place where the United States in Congress may hold their sessions—The following townships and lots of lands in the western territory, which were surveyed last year, under the direction of the geographer-general of the United States, viz.

FIRST RANGE.

No. 3, containing 4,350 acres.

SECOND RANGE.

No. 1, containing	1,386.
2,	5,434.
3,	8,598.
5,	21,139.
6,	23,040.
7,	23,040.
8,	22,886.
9,	18,644½.

THIRD RANGE.

No. 1, containing	6,596.
2,	11,797.
3,	14,282.
5,	23,040.
6,	23,040.
7,	23,040.
8,	23,040.
9,	23,040.
10,	23,040.
11,	23,040.
12,	23,040.

FOURTH RANGE.

No. 1, containing	4,574.
2,	21,350.
3,	23,040.
7,	23,040.
8,	23,040.
10,	23,040.
11,	23,040.
12,	23,040.
13,	23,040.

The admirable quality of these lands, and the favourable climate in which they are situated, are too well known to need description. The conditions of sale are as follow, viz.

1st. The townships or fractional parts of townships throughout the different ranges, will be sold either entire or in lots in alternate order; that is to say, where a township or fractional part of a township is sold entire, the next will be sold in lots, agreeably to the ordinance of the 20th of May, 1785.

2d. The lands are not to be sold under a dollar per acre, payable in gold or silver, or any of the securities of the United States.

3d. The purchasers are to pay the charges of survey, which are to be estimated at thirty-six dollars in specie, or certificates as aforesaid for every township; and in the same proportion for fractional parts of townships or lots; this payment to be made at the sales, and in case of failure, the lands to be again expoled to public auction.

4th. One third of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of purchase; and the remaining two thirds in three months after the date of the sale; on which payment a certificate shall be given by the treasurer of the United States, which shall entitle the person to whom the same is given to receive from the commissioners of this board a proper title; provided, that if the second payment is not made at the time above specified, the first payment is to be forfeited, and the land on which the forfeit accrued be again set up for sale.

5th. The plots of the townships will be marked by subdivisions into lots of one mile square or 640 acres, and numbered from 1 to 36; and out of each township Lot No. 8, 11, 26, and 29, are to be reserved for future sale; Lot No 16 for the maintainance of public schools within the respective townships, and out of every fractional part of a township, as many lots of the same number as shall be found therein. There will also be reserved to the United States, one third part of all gold and silver, lead and copper mines.

Proper maps and descriptions of the lands will be exhibited at the time and place of sale, and the sales will continue from day to day until the whole are sold.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
8 WALTER LIVINGSTON, } Commissioners.
ARTHUR LEE,

St. Leonard-town, Saint Mary's county, July 24, 1787.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next county court, to take the benefit of an act lately passed, for the relief of insolvent debtors.

4 6 w ROGER CLARKE.

Board of Treasury of the United States,

May 11th, 1787.

The United States in Congress having directed the Commissioners of this Board, to take the most effectual measures, for settling and adjusting the secret and commercial Committees of Congress.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the accounts of the said Committees having been arranged, so far as the papers furnished by the respective parties will enable them to proceed in that business, it has become necessary to adopt immediate measures for closing their transactions. All persons therefore, who have received public money from the general treasury, in pursuance of engagements entered into with the secret and commercial Committees of Congress, and who have not accounted for the same, are hereby required, to render and adjust their respective accounts within three months, computed from the present date; at the expiration of which time, process will be issued against such as neglect this notice.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON, } Commissioners.
8 ARTHUR LEE,

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

June 5, 1787.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Newport, on the 30th day of May last, a young negro man by the name of SAM, five feet eight or nine inches high, sleader made, of a yellowish complexion, and rather a full countenance; had on and took with him an old persons grey country milled coat, trimmed with black, an old country wove jacket and breeches, a pair of yellow cotton overalls or trousers, two new oznabrig shirts, an old Irish linen ditto, and a hopped hat, formerly belonged to Mr. Gilbert Hamilton Smith, of Anne Arundel county, and may have probably directed his course to that neighbourhood, or, as he has been used to going by water, may attempt to get for a free man and get on board some vessel. Whoever will apprehend him and lodge him (as to get) shall be entitled to the above reward, and to reasonable charges if brought home.

5 f f JOHN PARNHAM.

Baltimore, August 2, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by

RICHARD CURSON,

AN elegant assortment of Italian marble chimney pieces; slabs for hearths and tables; paving flags of 18, 22 and 25 inches square; and marble mortars of all sizes with pestles.

2

Just Published, and to be SOLD at the Printing-Office, Price 7/6,

THE

LAWS

Of April Session, 1787.

ALSO

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

2 Of BOTH HOUSES.

July 9, 1787.

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the POTOMACK COMPANY.

THE subscribers for shares in the said company are hereby informed that the further sum of [illegible] pounds sterling on each share, is ordered by the board to be paid into the hands of the treasurer, on or before the fifteenth day of August next.

By order of the board,
2 JOHN PUTTS, jun. sec.

Annapolis, August 9, 1787.

AT the particular request of many of the respectable inhabitants of this city, the subscriber proposes to open a circulating library on the first day of September next, on the following terms, viz. Each yearly subscriber to pay, at the time of subscribing, one guinea, half yearly subscribers three dollars, quarterly do. twelve shillings and six-pence, and monthly one dollar, a single octavo volume one shilling, and duodecimo six-pence. Subscriptions for the above will be taken in at the subscriber's store in Church-street, Annapolis, where may be had all sorts of stationary, plated ware, jewellery, silver watches, pocket books, &c. &c.

2 STEPHEN CLARK.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

July 25, 1787.

STRAYED or stolen, off the commons near Annapolis, some time in June last, a bright sorrel mare with a white mane and tail, one half of her mane hangs on the off side and the other on the near ditto, she is about 14 hands high, was shod before, but no perceivable brand, strong and bony, trots and gallops rough. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to Mr. John Welch's, innholder in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, paid by

3 X A. BROWN.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Francis-Street.

SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1787.

Upper-Marlborough, July 21, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

Saturday the 25th day of August next, at public ale, on the premises, if not before sold at private ale,

L L the subscriber's property adjoining the town of Upper-Marlborough, consisting of 224 acres ery valuable land, part of which may be made ex- nt meadow, the remainder is very rich and level, may be laid out in lots in addition to the town, or rated to very great advantage.

The improvements are very good, and perhaps con- ted on as convenient a plan as any buildings in the —The dwelling-house is of brick, 55 front and 33 wide, with a passage of 15 feet, four rooms on the floor, with fire-places in each, and a number of veniencies—Four rooms above, a passage and seve- very convenient closets;—a kitchen under the ng-house, with a large cellar, vault, and other veniencies;—a wash-house 16 feet by 14;—a dry -house and mill-house under the same roof, with xcellent dry well, 40 feet deep;—a milk-house, 12 square; an office or study, 17 feet by 14, all of and well finished;—a well built wood stable and age-house, 30 feet by 22, with several other very sary outhouses;—garden and yards well enclosed, very good well of water;—a small orchard of ap- trees, and a variety of other fruit trees.

The situation is beautiful, and capable of great im- ements, and convenient for either business or re- ent.—The title shall be satisfactory to the purcha- —a small proportion of the purchase money will be ired on the day of sale, the remainder a liberal it will be given for.

The above property is at present occupied by Mr. ge Sibbald, but may be entered upon immediately the sale. Any person inclinable to purchase, may the terms by applying to Mr. Walter S. Chand- Upper-Marlborough, or the subscriber, near Fre- k-town.

3 X LILBURN WILLIAMS.

Calvert county, July 21, 1787.

Saturday the 18th day of August, will be offered for e at the subscriber's house, for cash, or tobacco, NDRY valuable negroes, viz. men, women, oys and girls.—Also some horses, cattle and hogs, er with some household furniture.—The sub- r will also dispose of at private sale, (on three credit) one hundred acres of good land, some es, and several valuable horses.

4 X CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

July 14, 1787.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may or shall concern, that I was possessed of 100 acres d, Part of Rebecca's Lot, lying in Anne-Arun- unty, which said 100 acres I sold to Benjamin on or about the 21st day of October, in the 1773, and gave bond for the conveyance of my to the same to the said Hood, on his paying the ase money with the accruing interest, and took id Hood's bond for the money; that the said afterwards sold his right to Rhesa Todd, not paid me for the land, and so informing the odd; that the said Todd afterwards sold the said o Peter Bond, who was at the time of his pur- informed by the said Hood, that I had not been or the land, when I sold the land to Hood. him possession, but I have since regained pos- and mean to keep it until I am paid what is me on Hood's bond. w 8

3 REZIN HAMMOND.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

July 11, 1787.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, on the ninth instant, a negro man named JACK, a lusty well made fellow, about five feet nine or ten inches high, thirty years old. he has a scar on his breast from a burn when young; had cotton jacket and breeches, new osnabrig shirt, hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said o that his master gets him again, shall receive, e ten miles from home, twenty shillings; if out county, forty shillings; and if out of this state, e reward, including what the law allows, paid

X BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

June 29, 1787.

LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an act of the last session of assembly, entitled, An act to empower Sarah Buchanan, executrix of Archibald Buchanan, deceased, Alexander Cowen, Thomas Sim Lee, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, and Benjamin Nicholson, to sell and dispose of certain tracts of land, for the purpose herein after mentioned, the subscribers will sell at Timonium, the dwelling plantation of Sarah Buchanan, on the 2d day of September next, for final settlement certificates, for the purpose of discharging sundry judgments obtained by the state of Maryland against the heir at law of the said Archibald Buchanan, deceased, the following tracts of land, lying and being in Baltimore county, on the great road that leads from Baltimore-town to York-town, and is eleven miles from the former, called Taylor's Palace, Welch's Fancy, and Robinson's Addition, three tracts adjoining, and containing 240 acres, fifty of which are already in excellent meadow, and fifty more may be made with a small expence, with a fine stream of water running through the whole, which is sufficient to water every foot of it. Also, four other tracts, lying near the aforementioned lands, each adjoining, called Jack's Double Purchase, and Part of Jack's Double Purchase, Part of Sulsed and Strife; upwards of thirty acres in meadow, and more may be made with very little expence, containing in the four tracts 350 acres; the most part of these lands are bottom, and remarkable for its fertility in producing all kinds of grain; three or four elegant situations for country seats, that commands a most beautiful and extensive inland prospect, the whole well watered, and is part of that well known and valuable estate, formerly called Belleficid.—One third of the purchase money to be paid the 10th day of September next, another third the 10th day of March next, and the remaining third the 10th day of September, in the year, 1788.

SARAH BUCHANAN, Executrix.
THOMAS SIM LEE,
6 X DAN. of St. THO. JENIFER,
ALEXANDER COWEN,
BENJAMIN NICHOLSON.

At the same time and place will be offered for sale, a variety of useful and elegant household furniture, for cash or final settlements.

SARAH BUCHANAN.

July 28, 1787.

ON the petition of Thomas Woodward, of Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twelfth day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees, will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Advertiser.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

July 23, 1787.

ON the petition of George Sibbald, of Prince-George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the caeditors of the said petitioner, that the tenth day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Advertiser, and in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

Maryland, Charles county, July 23, 1787.

ON the 26th day of March last, was commited to my gaol, as a runaway negro, BEN, the property of major Samuel Bradford, near Fredericksburg, Virginia, who has had early notice thereof.—I therefore give this public notice, that, if the said negro is not released by his master, on or before the 18th day of August next, he will on that day be expoied to public sale, in Port-Tobacco, for the discharge of fees.

2 FRANCIS WARE, sheriff.

TTE.

keep from him his revenue! This n council yesterday se'nnight.

e Kiow, who have arrived at ing accounts of the scarcity and f provisions and lodging. The ale expence wherever she goes. veys her majesty from Kiow to 700 ships of one kind or other. he galley, in which she is to go, ables. The emperor left Lem- d was to be at Cherson on the Porte are disposed to keep up a with the Imperial courts, and ion is attributed to the mediation

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BAY, *(Jamaica) June* 30.

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T O N, *July* 28.

from the state of Vermont, dated , June 18, 1787.

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N E W-Y O R K, *August* 11.

From the frequent murders committed on the people of Kentucky, Cumberland, and the unwary travellers to and from those countries, by the Creek

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deed, but it wants confirmation, that the czarina nd many noblemen of her suite are dangerously

His most christian majesty has issued an arret, at no person shall be promoted in the navy, but y the regular routine.

Since the month of November last, the French ine no fewer than two thousand six hundred recruits, and near one hundred officers, in Dutch ottoms, to the Cape, and to the island of Mauri- , and they have reinforced their fleet in India

the chaises turned topsy turvy; carts, waggons, and chaises carried up into the air, and turned upside down; one in particular, at Mr. Butler's door, the white heart inn, was carried beyond Mr. Holmes's (about 40 or 50 yards distance) with the wheels upwards. I am, myself, so much indisposed from the fright, I cannot add more at present."

June 6 From the Hague we hear, that a request has been proposed to the states of Holland of a very serious nature—the principal article of which is—*To suspend the stadtholder from his offices, and that of*

In Council, August 1, 1787.

ORDERED, That the clerk of this board give notice, by advertising in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Journal, that such American masters of vessels as may make voyages from the land, in the course of which they with cruisers from Morocco, ma plication to him, with copies between the United States of A the emperor of Morocco, to of the parties may be known.

By com

1 X

To be SOLD, on Saturday ber next, on the premises, if following, or the next fair day

THE dwelling plantation deceased, formerly lived, c acres, more or less. The abov to satisfy and pay the debts o ceased.

JAMES FL

All persons indebted to the sa or otherwise, are desired to mak on or before the day of sale, depend on having suits commen vember court.—And all those said estate, are requested to mak before the day of sale, that they

CATHARIN ELLI
1 DAVID STEUART.

NOTICE is hereby given of Dorchester county, being his debts, means to apply to the county court in October next, to to the act of assembly, passed last

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Eighty Silver Do
Half Joes R

FOR apprehending and br away slaves, one a mulatto about 27 years of age, about well made, active, plausible fel right eye; took with him a g crimson velvet cape, a red pl and cape, a deep blue camblet j the sleeves, down the breast a pair of Russia drab overalls, a w do. a pair of pumps and buc cloathes; it is probable he may c scribed, if he meets with any o he has some money with him, a pistol or sword.——The othe LUCY, about 26 years of ag inches high, a remarkable large takes much pains in combing; gowns, one purple and white, t a deep blue moreens petticoat, t do. a striped do. and jacket, variety of handkerchiefs and ruf two Irish linen do. a pair of hig kid gloves and a pair of silk mitt kerchief, trim'd with gauze, w to it, several white linen shifts, hempen roller petticoat, with fe she probably will exchange for it is likely they will pass for mar most reduced to a certainty that as slaves that have been manum former soldier. If he is taken, taken to secure him properly, a in address and cunning; it is p vour to get on board some v the bay or to the eastern shore under from home, I will give t low, and twenty shillings for six pounds and forty shillings fo nine pounds and three for t twelve pounds and five for t seventeen pounds ten shillings the woman, and if 60 miles o ward, and all reasonable t brought home to me in the upp del county in the state of Mary

CHARLES ALEXA

P. S. All captains and mast are cautioned hereby from takin ing the said slaves.

1 00 10

Annapo

SIX DOLLARS

STRAYED or stolen, f turday 28th July, a bay hands high, she has a small bl hard. Whoever will secure her to the subscriber, shall rec

1 00 7/6

A STORE-HOUSE to be RENTED.

3 Inquire of the Printers.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

August 1, 1787.

By virtue of a writ of [illegible] to me directed

July 21, 1787.

ON the petition of Nicholas Harlott, a prisoner in Charles county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 14th day of September is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

July 31, 1787.

ON the petition of Samuel Purviance, of Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given, to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 15th day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

July 31, 1787.

ON the petition of Samuel Purviance and Robert Purviance, of Baltimore county, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioners, that the 15th day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery-office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

July 24, 1787.

ON the petition of Charles Phillipshill, a prisoner in Worcester county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the fourteenth day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser and in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
4 Reg. Cur. Can.

July 18, 1787.

ON the petition of Josiah Blakely and Joseph West, of Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioners, that the 18th day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered, that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and Maryland Gazette, and personally served on the attorney-general, and on the treasurer of the Western Shore.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

July 12, 1787.

ALL persons who have open accounts with Mr. William Molleson, for dealings at any of his stores in this country, or are otherwise indebted to him for connexions in London, are requested to make speedy payment to the subscriber, at Nottingham, where he keeps the books in order to settle with every one, and wishes to collect the debts, to satisfy the claims in this country against Mr. Molleson. Those who do not speedily comply, must not blame me for consequences; the business will be put into lawyer's hands to compel payments.

I want to employ a young man, to collect debts, copy off accounts, &c. &c. Any one who comes recommended, well qualified, will meet with encouragement, by applying to

w4
3 THOMAS CONTEE.

On the petition of [illegible] Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the [illegible] day of [illegible] next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Baltimore Advertiser, and Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

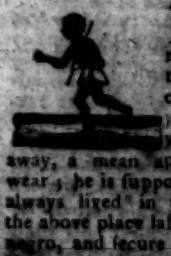
Montgomery county, July 26, 1787.

THE subscriber being authorized to survey and lay off all the reserve lands in Maryland, to the westward of Fort Cumberland, desires all who have obtained surveys and titles there, since 1768, to furnish him plain copies of the courses and distances of such surveys, that they may be surveyed, enabled and platted.—The very great advantage of surveying and [illegible] by a general plot, the patent tracts in that wild [illegible] tled part of the state, is so direct again [illegible] of loss, will certainly be a sufficient inducement every proprietor of lands there to enclose the copies immediately, with every direction they can describing the situation, beginning, and what [illegible] sent at the survey when made, or can [illegible] work will be begun in all August, if [illegible] the copies are immediately enclosed to me, [illegible] ed to the care of Mr. George Murdock, merchant Frederick-town, or Mr. Alexander Clagett, merch Hagar's town, who will forward them to me at Cumberland.

2 FRANCIS DEAKIN

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

Elk Ridge, July 23, 178



RAN away from the subscr about the 20th of April l negro man named YORK, for the property of Thomas Watkins ceased, he is about 6 feet high, yellow complexion, about forty years of age; had on when he away, a mean apparel, such as negroes comm wear; he is supposed to be about Queen-Anne always lived in that neighbourhood, till remo the above place last spring. Whoever will take negro, and secure him in any gaol, or so that him again, shall receive the above reward, and what the law allows, and reasonable charges if br home, by

3 X NICHOLAS WATKI

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

July 23, 178

RAN away from the Patt iron-works, on the first of instant, a negro man named GEOR a likely young fellow, about fi eight inches high, of a dark complexion; had on and took check shirt, one fearnought and one cotton ja pair of check trousers, and coarse shoes with [illegible] He was purchased of Mr. James Rigby, of Ha town in Calvert county, and it is probable he w deavour to be harboured by the negroes of that bourhood, or endeavour to pass as a free man, and to get to Pennsylvania. Whoever will take up the negro, and secure him in any gaol, and give inf tion to the subscriber, so that he may [illegible] shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

3 X THOMAS BROWNE

Charles county, June 26, 178

THE subscriber intends to publish this spring Concise System of Arithmetic, adapted to [illegible] nels—The utility and execution of the work, hoped, will merit the approbation of an in public.—Gentlemen willing to encourage the taking, may give in their names to the print insertion.

3 JONATHAN ANDERS

Anne-Arundel county, July 23, 17

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living at the of Patuxent, a small dark bay mare, about years old, branded on the near shoulder and H, and about twelve hands high. The owner is to come, prove his property, pay charges and tak away.

3 X EDWARD STEUA

3 [illegible] of the next county [illegible] benefit of an act lately passed, for the relief of insolvent debtors.

6 w ROGER CLARKE.

4

[illegible] Whoever takes up said mare and brings to Mr. John Welch's, innholder in Annapolis, s receive the above reward, paid by

3 X A. BROWN

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Francis-Stre